

# THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN.

VOL. 6.

LEXINGTON, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, Mo., SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872.

No. 51.—WHOLE NO. 351

## Lexington Caucasian.

### STATE SOVEREIGNTY!

WHITE SUPREMACY!

—AND—

### REPUDIATION!

THIS IS LIBERTY!

FOR 1872:

### THE CAUCASIAN'S POLICY:

No Democratic National Convention or Nominations!

The Forces Played Out—The Carpet Burned

—The Lights Extinguished—All Action and Audience Dismissed!

### THE CAUCASIAN'S PLATFORM:

Opposition to the Tan-Yard Boor,

and his Countless Hordes of Hungry Kins!

Opposition to Corruption, Tyranny, Oppression, Robbery, Extravagance, Corruption and Want!

### THE CAUCASIAN'S TICKET:

Horace Greeley, Gratz Brown, Cox, Trumbull, Palmer, or the Devil—Anybody to Rest Under the Gift-Boor!

### CHARLES SUMNER ON GRANT.

### THE PRESIDENCY A TRUST; NOT A PLAYTHING AND PERQUISITE.

### PERSONAL GOVERNMENT AND PRESIDENTIAL PRETENSIONS—REFORM AND PURITY IN GOVERNMENT.

### SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE ON MAY 31, 1872.

In the U. S. Senate, on Friday, Senator Sumner moved that the Appropriation bill be indefinitely postponed, and announced that on this motion he intended to make a speech in vindication of himself. The Senate having refused to give him a hearing on a more convenient occasion, he was obliged to take advantage of this opportunity.

"Among the foremost purposes ought to be the downfall of this odious, montane, degraded, adroit—cunning, incapable, disreputable, & all too frequently dishonest, party, which has no sympathy with merit, and whose memory of narrow counts and meanness—of personal and party interests—will be forever disgraced. Lord Brougham, Aug. 1850. Brougham's Life and Times, Vol. III, p. 44."

After this he addressed the Senate as follows:

"My President—I have no hesitation in declaring myself a member of the Republican party, and one of the strictest of the sect. I doubt if any Senator can point to earlier or more constant service in its behalf; I began at the beginning, and from that early day have never failed to sustain its candidates, and to advance its principles. For these I have labored always by speech and vote in the legislative assembly, and first of all, but, as I am, success began to dawn, then with multitudes flocking forward. In this cause I never asked who were my associates or how many they would number. In the consciousness of right I was willing to be alone. To such a party, with so much of my life is intertwined, I have no common attachment. Not without regret can I see it suffer; not without a pang can I see it change from its original character and pure character is dead. Therefore do I act with no common feeling than the pang which menaces it may pass away. I stand by its cradle; let me not follow its hearse."

**THE PRESIDENT AS A CIVILIAN.**

To comprehend the personal government that has been installed over us we must know its author. His picture is the nearest frontispiece; not as soldier, but as borne in mind, but as civilian. The President is titular head of the Army and Navy of the United States; but his office is not military or naval. As to exclude all question, he is classed by the Constitution among "civil officers," therefore, according to him, he is to be seen. There, perhaps, may we learn the secret of the policy so adverse to republicanism in which he presides.

To appreciate his peculiar character as a civilian it is important to know his triumphs as a soldier, for the one is the natural complement of the other. The successful soldier is rarely changed to the successful civilian. There seems an inborn fitness between the two, modified by the extent to which one has been allowed to exclude the other. One always a soldier, and late in life becoming a statesman, only leaves a civilian coat later in life because a soldier. Education and experience are needed for each. Washington and Jackson were civilians, as well as soldiers.

It would be hard to find anything in the native endowments or in the training of our chieftain to make him an illustrious exception; at least nothing of this kind is recorded. Was nature more generous with him than with Marlborough or Wellington, Gustavus Adolphus or Frederick called the Great? Or was he half as good as the former?

One typical abuse I pass to another. From a dropdown negotiation, which I believe to be the only one which can defend, I pass to gift-taking, which with our President does any partisan attribute to him that doubtful culture which in antiquity made the same man soldier and statesman. It has been often said that he took no note of public affairs, never voting but once in his life, and then for James Buchanan. After leaving Washington he soon became a Captain in the army, but soon abandoned his career to reappear at a later day as a successful General.

There is no reason to believe that he employed this intermediate period in any way calculated to in-

prove him as a statesman. One of his unobtrusive supporters, my colleague (Mr. Wilson), in a speech intended to commend him for reelection, says:

"Before we saw nothing of Grant, he was earning a few hundred dollars a year in some office."

By the war he passed to President, and such was his preparation to govern the great Republic, making it an example to mankind. Thus he learned to deal with all questions domestic and foreign, whether of peace or war, to declare constitutional law and international law and to administer the vast appointing power, creating Cabinet officers, judges, foreign ministers, and an uncounted army of officeworkers."

DUTY TO MAKE EXPOSURE.

Pardon me if I repeat that it is my duty to make this exposure, spreading before you the proofs of that personal government, which will only prove your party where it is not observed, and also the reason which passes without observation. In insist upon re-election, the President challenges inquiry and puts himself upon the country. But even if his pressure for re-election did not menace the tranquility of the country, it is important that personal pretensions be set up should be exposed, that no President hereafter may venture upon such ways and no Senator presume to defend them. The case is clear as noon.

TWOTYPICAL INSTANCES.

In opening this catalogue I select two typical instances, nepotism and gift-taking officially compensated, each absolutely indefensible in the head of a Republic, most pernicious in example, and showing beyond question that surpassing egotism of pretension which changed the President's official position to a personal one, and unlike the terms of an epithet, apt for all things, small as well as great, from provision for a relation to forcing a treaty on a reluctant Senate, or forcing a relation on a reluctant people. \*

SKEPTICISM OF THE PRESIDENT.

Between these two typical instances I hesitate which to place foremost, but since the nephosity of the President is a ruling passion, revealing the primary instincts of his nature; since it is maintained by him in utter unconsciousness of its offensive character; since instead of blushing for it as an unhappy mistake he continues to uphold it; since it has been openly defended by Senators on the floor, and sued no true passions for republican institutions but those ought to be driven out, if you still feel scruples, I will begin with the personal.

There has been no call of Congress for a return of the relations holding office, stipend, or money-making opportunity under the President.

The country is left to the press for information on this important subject. If there is any exaggeration the President is in fault, since knowing the Executive Mansion he has been hastened to an appointment which changed the President's official position to a personal one, and unlike the terms of an epithet, apt for all things, small as well as great, from provision for a relation to forcing a treaty on a reluctant Senate, or forcing a relation on a reluctant people. \*

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRESIDENTIAL PRETENSIONS—REFORM AND PURITY IN GOVERNMENT.

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